THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERAtion, the vegetative powers or life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-instre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneral influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeeb ed to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancles the grave but waiting for its

Aias! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on-the energies of theisystem are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the tollowing symptoms :- Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease. Weak Nerves. Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision. Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Diyness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another. These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medi-

cine invariably removes-soon follow Loss of Power, ratuity, and Epileptic Fils, in one of which the patient Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the

Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those directal diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Issane Asy-Jums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melaucholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With word measures wan Despair Low suren sounds his grier beguned." Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gist of chemistry for the removal of the consequences-HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testiony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Biadder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irreguarities, painfulness, or suppre-sion of customary evacuations. Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, and all complaints in arising from habits of dis-ipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Lale.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure,

completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Coustitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above cisease, it is sure to affect the bodily nealth menta: powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Cur fiesh and blood are supported from these

PHYSICIAMS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, CaLebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and
prepared in vacuo by H T. HELMBOLD Druggist and
Chemist of sixteen years experience in the City of
Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most
emiment obysicians, has been admitted to use in the
United states army, and is also in very general use in
State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions
illyoughout the land.

[Dr. Ketski is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College,
and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphils.

and of the University of Mandelle Raid category of Mandelle Ris. He. T. Helmbold.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the anestion asked me as to my opinion about Bucau, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various terms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myse f. that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bindder and klaneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu-the powdered leaves the simple decoction time full extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that piant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, i think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk. It i did other Buchus would out-do yours: but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

See 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction. It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION! These articles, being or such strength, the dose is excredingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions

throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMEOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York. AND:

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No 164 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASE FOR HELMBOLD'S

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST FENIAN FOOLERY.

The Invasion of Canada.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal Threatened.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Panic Among the "Knights in Buckram."

FEAR OF BRITISH REGULARS.

Gen. O'Neill's Troops Scattered

HE FAVORS GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenian Programme. INFORMATION FROM HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK. It is stated at the Fenian headquarters (Roberts'), that the commander of the expedition against Canada, just undertaken, is Colonel O'Nell, of Nash-ville, Iennessee. His command appears to have crossed the line in detachments, part in one place from Black Rock. They are well supplied with ammunion and war material for the first operations; and expect to make a series of military demonstrations in a very short time. The next point of attack is for obvious reasons withheld from the public.

The Fenian "circles" ramily through all the provinces and are understood to be neither in correct and are understood to be neither in correct.

vinces, and are understood to be acting in concert with their brethren from the American side. This, it is supposed, will tend to overthrow the confidence it is sup, osed, will tend to overthrow the confidence of the authorities in any endeavor to resist the invaders by the aid of the militia. As for regular troops, there are but six thousand of them, of whom a large proportion are in full sympathy and fellowship with the Femans. There is, therefore, reason, according to the official authorities here, to anticipate an early uprising of the Canadian population, and a fraternizing of the British soldiers with the results as for the days of the bearing adventigation. people, as in the days of the barricades in Paris.
It is also claimed that not only the Irish innabitants of the provinces but the French Canadians, are connected with this conspiracy, and will, at the proper time, add their co-operation. It is possible, therefore, that this occupation of fort Erie is but an attempt to direct attention while a blow more decisive will be struck at a more vital point of British empire in North America. In that event we may expect to see the lower St. Lawrence re-

spending at an early day to the call of the Fenians.

The population of the provinces but a little exceeds that of the United States at the time of the Revolution; and the party that desire the overthrow of the British rule is about the same as the number of Whigs and "Sons of Liberty" in 1775. The organization is more perfect, the means of supply are abundant and there are military officers to take command who have flearned war practically on the field of tattle in the Southern States.

The headquarters in this city are in close commu-nication with the seat of war; but there are few per-sons to be seen. Hardly a military man is visible, and there is good reason to believe that the official persons of the "Brotherhood" who are directing operations are at some other point. But it is understood that further movements will be made speedily, and confidence is expressed that many of our recently disbanded soldiers will unite with the invading If these expectations prove to be bunded, the movement is a form dable one.—N. Evening Post.

The Gathering at Buffalo.

The Buffalo Express, of Thursday evening, has the following account of the preliminary movements in that city, where the Febians rendezvoused for the Canadian campaign :-GENERAL SWEENEY IN BUFFALO.

"Last week General Sweeney, with other Fenjan military leaders, was in this city, and we understand that his plan of operations was finally discussed here, adopted, and arrangements perfected for car-

rying it into execution immediately.
"On Monday or Tuesday evening of last week, a council of war was held, and its sittings continued until three o'clock in the morning. The debate upon the question to do or not to do, was long, earnest, impassioned. General Sweeney declared that something must be done, or attempted to be one, in Canada, whatever its result. in order to escue the Order and all belonging to it from dis grace His desperate arguments prevailed against a feeble opposition, and when the council broke up the die had been cast, the programme of Canalian invasion laid out, the orders for striking pro-

"The first business seems to have been the establishment of depots of arms at convenient points. At Erie this was illy manared. The agent there had been instructed to advertise a sale of military weapons and equipments, in order to cover the reception and storage of such property as a legitimate transac-tion of commerce. He misunder-tood his instruc-tions, failed to advertise, and the muskets in his hands were seized by the Government officials. "In Buffalo there was more acuteness, as we infer, without any positive knowledge

THE GATHERING OF PORCES, "On Tuesday last from all information we can gather, the concentration of Sweeney's forces began From Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and other Western points, a quiet movement of men commenced, tending to this point.

THE ADVANCE GUARD, "About three hundred of these men reached Cleve-land by a special train from Nashville just before midnight on Monday, and immediately separating into small bands, were quartered among their friends in that city. On Tuesday morning another party, of about loviy, arrived from Columbus, and at night the entire body started for this city. As a general rule, they are stated to have acted in an orderly manner while in Cleve and, though some of them were much demonalized. Transportation was provided for three hundred and jority-two, which number to k the 10 o'c.ock trian by the Lake Shore road, Tuestay

the demoralization became general, and fights were requent. At one time an enure car load were en-gaged in a general scrimmage, and many of the party were severely injured. At Ashtabula one map was so badly hurt in the temple that little hope of his re-covery is entertained. All along the road men were dropped at the way stations, more or less badly wounded, so that of the three hundred and forty-two which left Cleveland, it is reported only about three hundred reached Buffalo.

AT BUFFALO.

"Towards 6 o'clock yesterday morning the train reached this city; but instead of as usual, running directly into the depot on Michigan street, it was stopped about a mile outside, and the party landed near the Union Fronworks. They conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and soon separated into small parties, and disappeared under the charge of various parties belonging to the Brotherhood in

this city. After breakfast many of them could be seen making their way across Main street, singly and in groups of two or three; but all seemed to be without my definite aim, though it was noticed that they asked no questions as to localities, and appeared to know as much about the city as the natives.

AT THE DEPOT. "During Tuesday night various despatches were received in the city, warning the authorities of the approach of the party. The Mayor of Cieveland te egraphed to Mayor Wells, and the Potice Commissioners and United States Marshal also received information of the departure of the 'army. The note of preparation was immediately heard at head-quarters, and lears being entertained that disturbances might arise from the presence of so large a body of men in our midst without restraint, the Commissioners and the chief of Police remained on duty all night and were present at the depot on the arrival of the train, but no Feniaus were to be

PRECAUTIONS. "Telegrams were immediately sent by Mayor Weils and the Police Commissioners to the Mayors of coronto and Hamilton, giving all the information that could be obtained.
"Major Dunn, now stationed at Fort Porter, was

also informed of the facts. The force at the fort, however, consists of but fifty men belonging to the regular army, and there is little material of war or means of any kind to prevent any attempts as cross ing that might be made.

"the United States Marshal and the Collector also notified the commander of the United States

steamer Michigan and everything was put in readiness for immediate service " The Landing in Canada.

FENIAN CAMP, MOUTH OF FRENCHMAN'S CREEK, C. W., June 1, 130 P. M., via Buffaio, 3 P. M.—One thousand Fenians, commanded by General O'Neill, crossed Ningara river from Buffaio at 2 30 A. M., and cressed Wingara river from Buffaio at 2 30 A. M., and captured Waterloo and Fort Erie, tore up a small persion of the track of the Buffaio and Lake Huron Ranway, and cut the telegraph wires leading to the

Canadan interior.

They then moved down the Niagara river towards Chappewa, halling at this place, where rumors pre-vailed during the forenoon of the advance of Cana-

dian troops.

Breastworks have been hastily constructed, and at this hour reports of the Canadian advance are regarded so important that drams are beating to arms, and troops assembling in the of battle. Shots are heard in the distance. A man has just come in wounded in the ler.

wounded in the leg.

Skirmshers are pushing to the front. Fianking co umns are moving out at the doub e-quick, and every preparation is being made for an engagement

every preparation is being made for an engagement expected upon a doubtful rumor.

The American shole is lined with spectators. Crowded turs and small boats are plying up and down the river. There is tremendous excitement all along the croatier, but no measures have been taken to prevent communication between the two sides. Fenians and strangers are crossing and recroesing the Niagars, in skiffs Canadian ismilies are fleeing as from the wrath to come. The United states steamer Michigan lies at Black Rock, opposite and in full view of the Fenian lines. Her guns, firing a salute for General Scott this afternoon, frightened the Canadians for a time out of their wits. The Fenians are thoroughly armed, but ununiformed and lacking supplies. There are rumors of another crossing of Niagara, with artillery, to-night. Fenian movements will probably be decided to-night. There are rumors probably be decided to night. There are rumors that the Femans are now clossing the St. Lawrence.

Two telegrams leceived this morning, one dated 10 o'clock, Windsor, the other at Detroit, state there are no movements at these points, and the stories current all day, of a crossing effected under fire, are

Action of the Anthorities-The Situa-

tion at Latest bates.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Towards the close of the day advices from Washington, and the growing boldness of the Fenian preparations in the city to reinforce the invaders in Canada, induced the steamer Michigan and the military authorities to check com-munication between the two shores of the Ningara. Orders were issued forbidding the crossing of the river by anybody, which were only partially effective, owing to lack of means to enforce them. Company D, of the 74th, and Company B, of the 65th keyments, N. Y. N. G., were directed this evening to emback on tugs and patrol the river. Marching from the armory to the docks with small that field pieces, these companies round it inconbrass field pieces, these companies round it inconvenient to secure tugs. They returned to the arsenal, followed by a crowd of hooting Fenians. The military have been assembled at the arsenal all the evening.

An immense meeting of Fenians and Fenian sym-path.zers is being held at the Opera House. Speeches are in progress. A great dea of enthusiasm is ex-hibited. About \$1200 was collected to purchase com-

BUFFALO, June 2, 12; A. M.—Preparations for another crossing of the Niapara by the reinforcements and artillery are thus far prevented. The steamer Michigan is finally on the alert, and now engaged in patrolling the river from Black Rock to engaged in patrolling the river from Black Rock to the head of Grand Island. A detail of marines and two guns from the Michigan have been placed on board the tugs J. C. Harrison and C. M. Farrar, which are now assisting the Patrol, with orders to sink anything attempting to cross during the night. Rocket signals have just been sent up from boats lurking near the American side, which signa's have not yet been answered from the Fenian camp whose fires can be distinctly seen on the Canadian

The universal opinion is, that a desperate attempt to cross pelore morning from this side will not be lightly reluquished, as the artiflery supplies are considered actually necessary to enable the invaders to maintain their position against the resistance looked for to-morrow, although those across are fully armed, and generally talk fight. O'Neill, com-mander of the invading force, is thirty-five years of age, or medium height, thickly built, light complexion, heavy moustache, mounted on a horse seized at Fort Erie, with saddle or antique pattern, and oridic made of c oth and line. His opinion of the situation is summed up in the statement that "we are here, and time will show whether we can stay here or not." To morrow, it is akely, will furnish an answer to the question of retreat or advance.

Full Details of the Movement from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 2 .- The concentration of the Fenians on this point was actively begun on Wednesday. Since the morning of that day every train over the Western roads has brought instalments of mysterious strangers. Although none of these came armed, conspicuous advertisements of the large quantities of arms, amountion, and company stress for sale in the city translated as in his missary stores for sale in the city furnished an inkling how materiel was to be obtained. Townsend and cakley Halls, and the small hotels and boarding-houses, were crowded on Wednesday and to-night. Ample warning was given to the Canadem authori-ties and our own United States and local officials.

the said our own United States and local officials. The troops at Fort Porter were held in readiness. The United States steamer Michigan had her guns shotted and steam up on the first alarm. All day Thursday the Fenian force here continued to be swelled by fresh arrivals. A secret session of the chiefs was held and significant preparations made in the afternoon. These, however, were unheeced by the Canadians on the opposite shore, who apparently dishelieved; at any rate, they neglected the warnings of the American authorities.

Thursday evening the decisive movement began.

Thursday evening the decisive movement began. The Fenian force, which had heretofore endeavored o conceal their organization, and had broken up to divisions and small squads about the city, showed growing tendency to concentrate. At midnight the rumble of ammunition wagons mingled with the tramp of men in the streets, advancing in various i rections towards Black Rock. Passing in darkness brough the villages of the upper and lower Black Rock, the force finally united, and numbering by this time 1500, men halted on the shores of the Ningara, where two turs and two canal boats awaited them. Embarking without the slightest question or mo estation, either from the mi itary, who were reposing in Fort Porter; from the scamer Michigan, quietly nursing her steam in Erie basin; from the police, patrol ing the city above; or from the officials, sweetly snoring in their respective beds, the entire body crossed the river, reaching the opposite bank about 2; this A. M., cheering and beating drums in token of their success. Arms and ammunitien in abundance crossed at the same time, the only ne-

ressity neglected being a supply of rations.

From the point of debarkation the main body moved immediately up the river bank; occupied the villages of Waterloo and Fort Erie; levied breakfast upon the inhabitants; out the telegraph lines leading into the interior; tore up the track of the Grand Trunk Rallway; paid their respects to the United States Consul, and cheered the American flag; assured the citizens, through their officers, that prevate property should be respected and their vate property should be respected—and then re-turned down the river to the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, above Grand Island. Here rumors of the advance of Canadian troops,

and the necessity of procuring reinforcements of their supplies and artillery, induced General O'Neill, commanding 18th Fenian Regiment, of which

the Fenian force was composed, to balt and in-treach. The usual dispositions for battle were made forthwith. At 1:30 P. M an alarm occurred, and the Fenian troops sprang into line in expectation of an engagement. The cavalry piezets riding in from shouts were heard in the distance, and a wounded man, short, as it was afterwards ascertained, for a horse thier, furnished the sight or blood to read the warlike enthusiasm. From either flank the Feman columns, by plateon, started at the double-quick in direction of the supposed red-coats. The road code is the river between Frenchmen's creek and or direction of the supposed red-coats. The road rong the river, between Frenchman's creek and waterloo, was thronged with stray fenians moving to the front; Fenians mounted two deep upon horses; Fenians in lumber-wagons carrying boxes of ammunition; Fenians on foot, whisking bavonets about their heads, frantically leaping mudpuddles, and shouting "Come on," ran the miscellaneous race. The river, meanwhile, was crowded with tugs and small boats, carrying lookers-on; the building, along the American shore littered with speciators. Crowds in buggies, carriages, and cars strained eyes to see and ears to hear; Canadians in Waterloo and in the little houses along the road and near the scene of all this turmoil stood with quaking knees at their doors and gates, uncertain what knees at their doors and gates, uncertain what might come of it. A fight was still expected. Dur-ing the entire day no effort was made to prevent communication between the two shores. Tugs and skiffs constantly plied to and tro carrying Femans and speciators, and in some instances supplies. The United States steamer Michiganisteamed down to Black Rock early in the forenoon, and lay in full view of all these proceedings. The Canadians, meanwhile, were helpless and passive, and crowds of spectators have lined the American shore throughou the day, and the excitement in the city was on the increase, owing to the communal arrival of Fe-nians on different trains, and reports of more on the way. Three Feman soldiers have been shot by their officers for bad conduct and disopedience of orders.

New York World

AkFight Expected To-day-Junction of the Canadian Forces Near Chippewa-All the Volunteers West of Toronto

Called Out. TORONTO, June 2.1 A M .- The Fenians are throwing up breastworks at Frenchman's creek, three miles below Eric. General Napier's headquarters will be at Hamilton. Fully fourthousand troops are within a few hours march of the enemy, and plenty more are in reserve. The telegraph companies have repairing parties along the whole line to repair the wires where cut.

The Globe's Montreal special despatch says two companies of artillary are to go to be here.

companies of artiliery are to go to Isle aux Noix, four companies of volunteers go to St. Johns, and the regular artillery are under orders for the frontier. The Leader's Chippewa special despatch says the Canadian troops are encamped south of that point. Proceeds are sent out to the banks of Niagara river. Feman foragers are within two miles of Chippewa, impressing horses and committing other depreda-tions. They are very much clated over the prospects

of a battle to-morrow.

The Globe's Niagara Falls despatch says the 49th Regiment and an artillery battery have gone in quest of the Fennans, the artillery taking the river road and the infantry the railroad. They decided to rest to-night at Unippews.

An attempt was made to throw a special train containing troops off the track near the Weilington Square, by placing boulders on the track. Large reinforcements have arrived at the bridge.

The British Minister Overwhelmed with Telegrams-The Canadian Invasion as it Appears at the Capital.

WASHINGT. N. June 1.—The telegraph lines have been constantly monopolized to-day by despatches to and from Sir Frederick Bruce. Telegrams from Canada and the entire border and along our own line as far west as Chicago, have been pouring in upon the British Minister all day. Private Governmental despatches state that a force would doubtless attempt to invade (Canada from St. Albans, and the weight of information goes to show that the invasion was thoroughly concerted from different points, that was thoroughly concerted from different points; that the Fenian forces are numerously officered by Con-federates, while large numbers of the Rebel rank and file are filling subordinate positions in their organizations. The Fernan movement has at least proved a golden harvest to the telegraph companies to-day.

Fort Erie is not now a fortified place, but an old redoubt thrown up by the Bruish during the War or 1812. It is stuated in Canada West, at the point where the Niagara river leaves the Lake, and imme diately opposite Black Rock, which town now forms a part of the city of Buffalo. The village of Waterloo, in Canada, is one mile distant from Fort Erie. The Welland Canal is within a short march of the point now held by the Fenans; the battle-fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane are in the neighborhood; and Navy Island is but a little way up the river. The place selected for the beginning of operations is, therefore, in the heart of a region

Dispersion of the Fenian Force into Guerilla Bands-Arrival of 1500 British Regulars at Suspension Bridge.

celebrated in military history.

BUFFALO, June 2, 3 A. M.—Have just received from Canadian sources the latest and most impor-tant news in reservence to the Febian movement Now ascertained that Fenian invading force, relinguishing by reason or a blockade put during hight. Upon their communications, with this side of the Mingara, the hope of obtaining expected reinforcements and supplies, broke up their encampment at the mouth of Frenchmane's Creek, about 10 P. M., sestroying all superfluous arms and ammunition which they had taken across, and have divided into bands with intention of penetrating the Canadian interior by steath, doing what damage they can to

ratiroads, canals, and other property, in the capacity of raiders instead of a fighting army.

The routes to be pursued are of course kept secret, if the regular British troops new on the move can be evaded, a reunion of the Fenian forces at some stragetic point will be striven for. If not, and if aid expected from this side is not speedily rendered, the provided from the side is not speedily rendered, the provided from the side is not speedily rendered, the only course left open must be a seneral scattering and retreat, without supplies, forced to exist on the country they traverse, and unable to oppose the forces now on the move against them. It is easily seen that a better and more extensive movement has got to be made in support to this triling advance guard, ill-ordered and poorly provided for invasion Trains arrived at Suspension Bridge during mght, have brought 1500 British regulars and part or the artillery, whose aim was to move up the Eric and Ontario read, and attack the Fenian force, which has by this time entirely vacated their encampment.

The Fenian Chieftains.

THE CAPTORS OF FORT ERIE. officer who captured Fort Erie, Colonel O'Neill, is a young and ardent Fenjan, who is now in his twenty-fifth year. He was formerly connected with the 16th Regiment of Regulars, and served in that organization under General Sweeney. He was well known as a dashing cavalry officer in the late war, when he was actached to a Western regiment. He was promoted to a captaincy for daring gal antry At one time his regiment make an ill-considered advanc one the Rebels, but it was soon surrounded by the enemy. The Colonel, on beholding the situation, became dispirited, and under his orders to make the best retreat possible, the men became demoral-ized, and would soon have become an easy prey to the opposing force, but for the daring intervention Retreat! "commanded the Colonel, addressing his

command. "Get out the best you can!"
"Not by a d-d sight!" shouted the young Captain. "Colonel, give me charge, and we'll give these fellows all they want." The Colonel consented, and O'Neill gave orders to charge on the "anaconda" of Robels, who fled before the force of Colonel O'Neill, it will be remembered, was the

officer who captured the guerilia John Morgan, whose sword he has now in his possession. The sword was previously presented to Morgan by some English sympathizers with the South. GENERAL SPEAR
This General, who has charge of a Fenian brigate

who are now quartered in Canada, was formerly a sergeant major in the 6th Regiment of United States I antry. He is an able officer, who, previous to his promotion, enjoyed the respect and confidence of the

COLONEL MURPHY.

The record of this officer, who served during the late war, is one which shows him to be fit for the position he now occupies. He was formerly Colonel or the 107th New York Volunteers, one of the well-known regiments which joined the Corcoran Legion. At one time he was suspended for sending a flag of truce to the Rebels at the Rapidan, in order to bury his dead; but he was siterwards honorably restored to his command. to his command. GENERAL WESSELS.

another leading officer in the Fenian army, is the well-known officer who commanded the Department of North Carolina during the war. He is a graduate of West Point,

LATEST NEWS. | FUNERAL OF GEN. SCOTT

Expected Proclamation from Governor Fenton.

FENIANS REPORTED MARCHING ON ISLE AUX NOIX.

NEW YORK June 2 .- A despatch from Albany says hat Governor Fenton will issue a proclamation today, warning the citizens of the State against countenancing the Fenian invasion of Canada, Also that twelve regiments of militia are to be sent to the trontier, from the counties or Nugara, Monroe

Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence. A despatch from Montreal says it is reported that the Fenians have seized the arms at Rouse's Point, and were marching on the British fort at Isle aux Noix. Also, that the Canadian Government has been intermed that the United States gunboat Michigan has intercepted the Fenian reinforcements to those landed at Fort Ene. British troops were marching from Hamilton to capture the Femans at Fort Erie. A Buffalo despatch says that the United States

steamer Michigan is patrolling the river from Black Rock to the head of Grand Is'and, with two armed tugs, with orders to sink anything crossing during the night.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, June 2 .- All the United States troops in General Meade's department are said to be under arms for use in case of emergency, General Sweeney was here yesterday, but probably left in the afternoon for the frontier. It is said that 850,000 rounds of amuunition have been sent by the Fenians from New York, and 600,000 from Chicago, to the irontier within a few weeks

Over one thousand Fenians are said to have left New York within a few days.

A despatch from Buffalo says fifteen hundred British regulars, with artillery, arrived at suspension Bridge. Their aim was to attack the Femun forces, who have now vacated their encampment. A despatch from Toronto says four thousand troots are within a few days' march of the enemy,

and plenty more are in referve. A despatch from Suspension Bridge states the river from Black Rock to Tonawanda was filled last evening with small boats carrying Fenians to Canada.

landed a number of troops and some cannon in Gravellen bay; but this report needs confirmation Fenian Army Advancing on Hamilton, Etc. BUFFALO, June 2, 945 A. M.-The latest news from the Fenian camp states that the whole Fenian

force is moving. It is stated that the bridges across

It is reported that three Fenian vessels have

Frenchman's creek and Milier's Point were burned Te egraphic communication is now open again

with Canada. ALBANY, June 2 .- About 100 Feniaus left here on the 12 o'clock train last might for the West. Their real destination is unknown. They were in charge of competent military officers. Upwards of a thousand of their friends assembled at the depot to wit-

ness their departure. RICHLAND, Vt., June 2 .- About 150 Fenians passed through this place about I o'clock this morning, bound north. They were in charge of officers

A Fight Going on at Ridgway.

TORONTO, June 1, 10 45 P. M .- This morning a force of volunteers came up to a body of Fenians encamped near Ridgway. An attack was immediately begun, and the fighting became general. A number have been killed, but the result of the engagement is not yet known.

Reported Defeat of the British. BUFFALO, June 2-11:30 A. M.-The English troops now occupy Fort Erie. It is not yet known whether the reported fight at Ridgway is with a portion of the Fenians who went over to Fort Erie

yesterday, or with another party. It is understood the Fort Erre Fenians went down kidgway is seven miles up the lake towards Port

Colborne. The steamer International has arrived at Fort Eric with troops. LATEST. It is reported that the Brittsh troops are retreat ing from the Ridgway fight. No particulars have

yet been received. Excitement in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 3.-There is considerable excitement here over the Fenian news. Nearly 300 men

have left here for Canada. About 700 passed through

Indianapolis yesterday, for the border. Despatches from Columbus deny the report of the purchase and shipment of arms and ammunition by Femans from that city.

Sailing of the "Scotland," NEW YORE, June 2 .- The iron screw steamship Scotland, Captain Graw, of the National Line, sailed o-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a full complement of cabin passengers

and a number in the steerage. Among them I find several from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Hamiil, the Philadelphia agent of this Company. The favorite steamship Krin will be the succeeding vessel on this line, and will sail on Saturday next,

the 9th instant. Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 2.-There is some inquiry for Cloverseed, and it sells on arrival at 86@0.50. Timothy is nominal at \$5.50. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$3 bushel, at which price it is wanted by the crushers. There is very little Quercitron Bark here, and w

quote No. 1 at \$31@32.

The Flour Market is decidedly dull, and there is more disposition to realize. Prices are evidently in favor of buyers, as there is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase only in a small way, at \$7.75@ \$150 per purchase on the purchase of sales of small in the sales of small way, at \$1.50 per purchase of purchase on Pennsylvania Corn Meal are nominal; 500 bbls. Brandywine sold on secret terms.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, but there is not much wanted. In the absence of sales we quote common and choice red at \$2.76@2.80 gl bush. and white at \$2.96@3.15. Rye is worth \$1.15@1.20. Corn is in good request. Sales of 3000 bush, yellow at \$80 per purchase of the cars and form store. Oats are steady at \$10 per purchase of the cars and form store. Oats are steady at \$10 per purchase of \$10 per purchase of \$1.00 per

-William Prescott Smith, one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens, late President of the Baltimore and Ohio Raiiroad, and a gentleman of high culture and literary tastes, has been appointed to the responsible position of Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

-Mr. Joseph Lilly, the eminent London bookseller, after forty years' continuance in business, is about to sell off his valuable stock of rare and curious books (by far the richest in Europe, as regards old English literature), previous to retiring from business,

The Last Sad Honors to the Departed Chieftain-List of Distinguished Persons, Military, Po-litical, and Civil-Presence of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House-Touching

Scenes at the

Chapel - The

Procession,

the Grave,

and the

Burial. KOE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Friday. June 1 .- The day is past and gone; so are General Grant, General Meade, General Howard, and several score of other Generals who came here to attend the funeral services in homor of the late Lieutenant-General Scott, who was buried at this post to-day, in the

cemetery beyond the hill.

THE DAY. That it was to be a pleasant, charming day, we knew beforehand, as last evening the sun went down with a gorgeous promise of all that could be desired, and when this merning the earliest penclings tinted the east, we saw that the promise was to be lulinized to the letter. And it was so, for from the very first the ky has been clear, the air baimy, and the atmosphere as pure as that of the

upper h aven. Major-General Cullum, the Post Superintendent. had consented that the newspaper people should be admitted to the chapel before the arrival of the pro-cession, but directed that they should occupy the little gallery immediately over the pulpit. Thither we climbed, and found when there that a well-built man of six feet six might quite easily peep over the top of a high railing, which was profusely draped with the national colors. We mounted a bench, and then a stool on top of the bench, when the

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, with its sacred deposit, glorious trophies, and appropriate drapery was revealed to us. Those who are inmitiar with the appearance of the chapel will recall the decorations at the sides and over the chan-cel; the cannon set into the wall, and the black cei; the cannon set into the wail, and the black tableted memento mori, and the pillars wreathed with the flags conquered by the old hon of the army. To these was added such effect as could be made by a grouping of the American colors, the oraping with black and white of the gallery, and a display of beautifully arranged flowers from the garden of Mrs. Chaplain French. At the end of the central asise, directly in iront of the chancel, on an extemporized platform, resica the cloth-covered coffin on which were placed wreaths of flowers and green by the hand of final wreaths of flowers and green by the hand of final affection and triendship. The lid was thrown back and the pallid countenance of the dead chieftain was before us. Fortunately the combined action of nature and art had done much during the night. The forehead was as pure and free from wrinkies as that of a child, the eyes seemed more full, the mouth was very natural, and the color that peculiar pale which during the later years of the General's life characterized his face in repose. Dressed in an ordinary suit of biack, there was none of the imposing display that many expected to see, the only indication of his profession being the national flag, which was effectively wrapped about him.

was effectively wrapped about him.

At the head and foot stood the gentlemen of the Guard of Honor, in full uniform. Perfect quiet reigned in the cha; el, and for the first time since the General died there seemed to be an element of solumnity befitting the chamber where death was present. While the body was at the hotel there was constant necessity of change, a constant coming and going of curious visitors, and other interruptions which rendered the desirable privacy and quiet matter of impossibility. Here his was changed a matter of impossibility. Here this was changed. The undertaker had taken his ast liberty with the sacred form; the beautiful flag of his country shrouded the patriot soldier from the touch of mortal hand thenceforth, and, as if in peaceful sleep, the old man lay before us, quiet, ca.m., and noble. The position assigned us enabled us to see every body and everything, and we were particularly struck by the action and manner of those

SEE THE BODY.

The arrangements at the coor were excellent. No matter how great the crowd might be outside, there was at no time an unpleasant pressure in de. Old men and boys, venerable women and fashionable girls, soldiers and civilians, gentlemen and boors schools and delegations, took their several turns, and walked lightly up the broad ais e, paused a moment at the head of the bier, looked at the well-remembered leatures of the old hero, and passed soberly out at the rear door. Several old soldiers who had lought under Scott years and years ago, long before the majority of those who read this were dreamed of, stopped a long time at the side of the coffin, and while their trembing limbs yielded gradly to the assistance of the staff, their shaking hands wiped away the floods of tears that binded their aged eyes and coursed down their furrowed

While this ceremony was going on we returned to the hoter, where, as the moment, the CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

had arrived. The genclemen were at once ushered into the parlor by Head Centre Paul, who has charge of the Hotel de Roe, and knows how to keep it and charge for it. The howorable members are but common mortals like the rest of us, and after a rolonged trip it is not to be wondered at that the, were very dirty and very tired. There were but few rooms at their disposal, so they were com-pelled to resort to all sorts of little doages by which to find the 'ways and means' for cleaniness, a quality which stands in my books next to godiness, and trenches a little on the aforesaid. At this time it was autounced that GENERAL GRANT AND STAFF.

with a large number of officers, had arrived and that the entire party had assembled in the parlor, where presently Major-General Culium and Staff would call to pay their respects to the Congressional delegation. The word spread rapidly, and before the senators and Representatives could reach the parlor, it was known all over the Point that General Grant was there. Instantly and pent-riell the people rushed to the hotel. Men and women and children forgot the dead Lieutenant General in their anxiety to see the living, and the curious and suggestive speciacle for the first time in history was presented of a parade-ground at one end of which were death, and rank, and quiet, and formal guard, while at the other were life, and rank, and tumult, and as entitu sustic crowd of eager worshippers. Death in the end may be the stronger, for it draws to at all man-kind; but on this occasion life and its attractions held the trump card, and won the game of appliance and adulation. Presently the door opened, and Major-General Cullum entered, fellowed by the en

tire staft. THE SENATORIAL DELEGATION, consisting of Vice-President L. S. Foster, Connecticonsisting of Vice-Fresident L. S. Foster, Connecticut; Senator Johnson, Maryland; Senator Davis,
Kentucky; Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Senator
Lowe, Maryland; Senator Anthony, Rhode Island;
Senator Grimes, Iowa; Senator Nesmith, Oregon;
Sergeant-at-Arms G. F. Brown; Onicers of SenateJ. J. Martin, E. N. Atherton, Colonel Brown, S. H.
Cochrane; and the following Committee from the
House of Representatives:—Speaker S. Schuyier, of
Indiana; Hon. Messis. Deming, of Connecticat;
Ketcham, of New York; Ancona, of Pennsylvania;
Banks. of Massachusetts; Marston, of New Hampshire, besides a host of

MILITARY OFFICERS, and others, the most prominent of whom are as

and others, the most prominent of whom are as rellows:

Lautenant-General U. S. Grant, Major General E. S. Sehriver, Major-General George G. Meade, Major-General D. Butterfield, Major-General O. O. Howard, Major-General M. C. Meiss, Major-General A. B. Eaton, Major-General A. B. Dyer, Major-General A. B. Dyer, Major-General D. W. Brice, Major-General E. D. Townsend, Major-General A. E. Shiras, Major-General E. D. Company General E. A. Hitchcock, Major-General L. I homas, Major-General J. K. Barnes, Major-General J. K. Barnes, Major-General J. H. Van Alen, Major-General R. B. Schenck, Major-General D. D. Harnard, Major-General J. H. Van Alen, Major-General Robert Anderson, Major-General Van Viet, Brigadier-General Satterlee, Brigadier-General Watkins, Brigadier-General Looms, Brigadier-General Ruggies, Major-General Ingails, Colonel D. Stinson, Colonel Munroe, Colonel Van Buren, Colonel Alden, Colonel Patton, Major-Jennings, Brigadier-General Clark, Colonel Milhau, Major Berrier, Admiral Farragut, U. S. N., Commodore Worden, U. S. N., Captain Ringgold, U. S. N., Captain Powell, U. S. N., Governor John A. King, Brevet Colonel Edgar [Conlinued on the Eighth Page.]

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]